

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

MINISTER
Hon. Thos. A. LOW

DEPUTY MINISTER
F. C. T. O'HARA

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND
COMMERCE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1924

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1924

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1924.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. A. LOW,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA, August 14, 1924.

Report of the Deputy Minister

OTTAWA, August 14, 1924.

The Hon. THOS. A. Low, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the Thirty-second Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, that is to say, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1924.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE, 1923-24

The outstanding feature of the Dominion's foreign trade in 1924 was the continuation of that steady growth in both value and volume of exports which began in 1922 and which steadily overcame the unfavourable trade balance that existed at the close of 1921. Though both imports and exports were smaller in value in 1924 than during the war years 1917 to 1919 and the post-bellum years 1920 and 1921, a very large part of the difference was due to the general decline in prices which has occurred during the last three years. The effect of price changes on the value of foreign trade cannot be exactly determined, but it is certain that if the same prices had prevailed in 1924 as ruled during the years 1919 to 1921 the total value of Canada's foreign trade for that year would have been greater than at any other period in her history.

The total value of the trade of Canada (imports for consumption and Canadian exports combined) for 1924 was \$1,938,717,923, as compared with a trade in 1923 of \$1,734,030,687, and in 1922 of \$1,488,045,012, representing an increase over the year 1922 of \$450,672,911 or 30.3 per cent, and over 1923 of \$204,687,236 or 11.8 per cent. The imports for 1924 show an increase over 1922 of \$145,562,535 or 19.4 per cent, and over 1923 of \$90,787,623 or 11.3 per cent, whereas the exports of Canadian produce for 1924 show an increase over the year 1922 of \$305,110,376 or 41.2 per cent, and over 1923 of \$113,899,613 or 12.2 per cent. The total value of the imports for the fiscal year 1924 was \$893,366,867, compared with an import in 1922 of \$747,804,332 and in 1923 of \$802,579,244, while the exports of Canadian produce in 1924 were valued at \$1,045,351,056, in 1922 at \$740,240,680, and in 1923 at \$931,451,443. Compared with 1921, the total trade for 1924 shows a decrease of \$490,604,660, the decrease in imports amounting to \$346,792,015 and in exports to \$143,812,645. The statistics in the following table indicate the trend of Canadian trade from 1914 to 1924.

Trade of Canada, 1914 to 1924 (Values in Millions of Dollars)

Years ended March 31	Imports into Canada				Exports from Canada			Excess of Imports(i) Exports(e)	Percentage Relation of Exports to Imports
	Dutiable Goods	Free Goods	Total Imports	Per cent Free	Canadian Produce	Foreign Produce	Total Exports		
1914.	410.3	208.9	619.2	33.7	431.6	23.8	455.4	(i) 163.8	73.5
1915.	279.8	176.1	455.9	38.6	409.4	52.0	461.4	(e) 5.5	101.2
1916.	289.4	218.8	508.2	42.0	741.6	37.7	779.3	(e) 271.1	153.3
1917.	461.7	384.7	846.4	45.4	1,151.4	27.8	1,179.2	(e) 332.8	139.3
1918.	542.3	421.2	963.5	43.7	1,540.0	46.1	1,586.1	(e) 622.6	164.6
1919.	526.5	393.2	919.7	42.7	1,216.4	52.3	1,268.7	(e) 349.0	137.9
1920.	693.6	370.9	1,064.5	34.8	1,239.5	47.1	1,286.6	(e) 222.1	120.9
1921.	847.5	392.6	1,240.1	31.6	1,189.2	21.2	1,210.4	(i) 29.7	97.6
1922.	495.6	252.2	747.8	33.7	740.2	13.7	753.9	(e) 6.1	100.8
1923.	537.3	265.3	802.6	33.0	931.5	13.8	945.3	(e) 142.7	117.7
1924.	591.3	302.1	893.4	33.8	1,045.3	13.4	1,058.7	(e) 165.3	118.5

Principal Increases by Classes

The total increase in the imports of \$90,787,623 in 1924 compared with similar imports in 1923, was chiefly due to increases in the imports of agricultural and vegetable products from \$161,669,784 to \$186,468,685; fibres and textiles from \$170,146,958 to \$173,795,660; wood and paper from \$35,845,544 to \$40,976,833; iron and its products from \$138,724,455 to \$173,473,503; non-ferrous metals from \$37,492,604 to \$43,432,617; non-metallic minerals from \$139,989,012 to \$155,899,393; chemicals and allied products from \$25,793,101 to \$26,088,041; and miscellaneous commodities from \$46,181,012 to \$48,205,401. The imports of animals and animal products during the past year decreased from \$46,736,774 to \$45,026,734. With respect to the increase in the exports of Canadian produce from 1923 to 1924 amounting to \$113,899,613, this was principally accounted for by expansion in the exports of agricultural and vegetable products from \$407,760,092 to \$430,932,150; in animals and animal products from \$135,841,642 to \$140,423,284; in fibres and textiles from \$7,850,843 to \$8,055,083; in wood and paper from \$228,756,205 to \$273,354,778; in iron and its products from \$51,137,912 to \$66,975,571; in non-ferrous metals from \$44,358,037 to \$65,911,171; in chemicals and allied products from \$14,046,940 to \$15,559,956; and in miscellaneous commodities from \$14,053,068 to \$17,362,733. During this same period the exports of non-metallic minerals decreased from \$27,646,704 to \$26,776,330.

Principal Commodities Exported

An analysis of the quantities of principal commodities exported in fiscal years 1914 and 1924 shows that, with the exception of cattle, cheese, oats, coal, and silver ore, the quantities of every other commodity exported in 1924 were considerably in excess of the quantities for 1914. From 1914 to 1924 the quantity of wheat exported shows an increase of 113 per cent, printing paper 303 per cent, planks and boards 58 per cent, wheat flour 142 per cent, wood pulp 173 per cent, automobiles 1,009 per cent, bacon and hams 288 per cent, pulpwood 33 per cent, shingles of wood 266 per cent, laths of wood 165 per cent, whisky 265 per cent, apples (green) 75 per cent, and asbestos (raw) 70 per cent. The following table gives statistics of the chief Canadian products exported from Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1924, with comparative statistics for 1914, arranged in their order of importance during 1924. (The exports of these commodities represent about 80 per cent of the total.)

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		Canadian Exports		Ratio	
		Years ending March 31			
		1914	1924	1914	1924
Total Canadian exports.....	\$	431,588,439	1,045,141,056	100	242
Principal exports—					
Wheat.....	Bush.	120,426,579	256,870,237	100	213
	\$	117,719,217	267,758,559	100	227
Printing paper.....	Cwt.	5,851,579	23,607,331	100	403
	\$	11,386,845	89,022,059	100	782
Planks and boards.....	M ft.	1,486,285	2,349,853	100	158
	\$	27,767,879	76,043,496	100	274
Wheat flour.....	Brl.	4,832,183	11,714,929	100	242
	\$	20,581,079	62,783,118	100	305
Wood pulp.....	Cwt.	6,331,803	17,306,981	100	273
	\$	6,364,824	46,173,796	100	725
Automobiles.....	No.	6,306	69,918	100	1,109
	\$	3,571,862	32,742,297	100	917
Fish.....	\$	20,078,479	30,455,682	100	152
Cheese.....	Cwt.	1,444,783	1,167,770	100	81
	\$	18,868,785	23,426,282	100	124
Furs, undressed.....	\$	5,603,129	18,193,768	100	325
Bacon and hams.....	Cwt.	257,500	996,245	100	388
	\$	4,033,106	18,113,755	100	449
Gold dust, nuggets, etc.....	\$	13,326,755	17,384,090	100	130
Pulpwood.....	Cord	1,089,384	1,444,693	100	133
	\$	7,388,770	14,322,714	100	194
Sugar, refined.....	Lb.	1,909	115,720,595	100
	\$	126	11,913,063	100
Silver ore and bullion.....	Oz.	36,758,276	17,948,266	100	49
	\$	20,971,538	11,539,783	100	55
Oats.....	Bush.	34,996,664	23,348,698	100	67
	\$	13,379,849	11,146,408	100	83
Cattle.....	No.	219,729	190,166	100	86
	\$	7,906,794	10,852,558	100	137
Copper ore and blister.....	Cwt.	832,502	896,904	100	107
	\$	9,489,729	10,754,271	100	113
Laths (wood).....	M	608,921	1,611,923	100	265
	\$	1,699,221	9,836,960	100	579
Whiskey.....	Gal.	337,357	1,229,947	100	365
	\$	1,038,365	9,462,428	100	911
Nickel.....	Cwt.	505,805	569,392	100	112
	\$	5,374,738	9,388,511	100	175
Farm implements.....	\$	7,948,880	9,339,519	100	117
Shingles (wood).....	M	689,150	2,519,734	100	366
	\$	1,775,619	9,206,873	100	518
Barley.....	Bush.	13,032,369	15,001,492	100	115
	\$	6,513,557	9,143,397	100	140
Asbestos, raw.....	Ton	134,404	225,486	100	170
	\$	3,054,436	8,678,164	100	284
Coal.....	Ton	1,498,820	1,217,835	100	81
	\$	3,703,765	7,842,259	100	212
Apples, green.....	Brl.	947,382	1,653,206	100	175
	\$	3,465,475	7,271,683	100	210

Trade with the United Kingdom

The trade of Canada with the United Kingdom for the fiscal year 1924 was valued at \$513,644,472, imports amounting to \$153,586,690 and exports to \$360,057,782. For the year 1923 the total trade was \$520,397,588, the imports accounting for \$141,330,143 of this amount and the exports for \$379,067,445; whereas for the year 1922 the total trade was \$416,497,018, imports amounting to \$117,135,343 and exports to \$299,361,675. Compared with 1923, the total trade shows a decrease of \$6,753,126. This decrease was wholly confined to exports, as imports in the aggregate showed an increase of \$12,256,537, while the decrease in exports totalled \$19,009,663. The imports by main groups show that as against 1923 agricultural and vegetable products increased from \$26,666,163 to \$28,602,525; animals and animal products from \$3,143,223 to

\$4,287,455; fibres and textiles from \$69,339,824 to \$72,284,366; wood and paper from \$2,708,338 to \$3,061,219; iron and its products from \$12,671,433 to \$18,241,866; non-ferrous metals from \$3,595,638 to \$4,209,506; chemicals and allied products from \$3,636,013 to \$4,203,326; and miscellaneous commodities from \$7,060,856 to \$8,244,711; while the imports of non-metallic minerals decreased from \$12,508,655 to \$10,451,716. The decrease in exports was almost entirely confined to the agricultural and vegetable products group, which shrank from \$268,828,862 to \$244,838,591. During the same period the exports of animals and animal products decreased from \$64,628,261 to \$64,421,808; and iron and its products from \$11,556,627 to \$9,872,536. On the other hand, exports of fibres and textiles increased from \$1,077,976 to \$1,596,930; of wood and paper from \$19,834,368 to \$20,598,494; of non-ferrous metals from \$8,107,032 to \$10,246,235; of non-metallic minerals from \$728,674 to \$1,184,312; of chemicals and allied products from \$1,984,441 to \$3,188,187; and of miscellaneous commodities from \$2,321,204 to \$4,110,689.

Trade with the United States

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1924, the trade with the United States shows an increase over the year 1923 of \$121,894,035 and over 1922 of \$223,417,152. In 1924 the total trade with the United States amounted to \$1,031,963,991, in 1923 to \$910,069,956, and in 1922 to \$808,546,839. Imports in 1924 amounted to \$601,256,447 and exports to \$430,707,544; in 1923, imports totalled \$540,989,738 and exports \$369,080,218; while in 1922, imports amounted to \$515,958,196 and exports to \$292,588,643. Compared with 1923, imports in 1924 show an increase of \$60,266,709 and exports an increase of \$61,627,326, whereas the increase in imports over the year 1922 amounted to \$85,298,251 and the exports to \$138,118,901. The increase in the imports in 1924 compared with 1923 was largely due to enlarged imports of iron and steel products and non-metallic minerals products. Agricultural and vegetable products increased from \$73,035,162 to \$81,368,503; wood and paper from \$31,844,398 to \$36,062,769, iron and its products from \$124,370,193 to \$152,176,749; non-ferrous metals from \$31,748,601 to \$36,204,118; and non-metallic minerals from \$114,711,860 to \$135,701,384. The imports under the main group of animals and animal products decreased from \$34,812,367 to \$32,357,873; fibres and textiles from \$77,283,472 to \$74,763,836; chemicals and allied products from \$18,414,962 to \$18,409,812; and miscellaneous commodities from \$34,768,723 to \$34,211,403. The increase in the exports of \$61,627,326 was chiefly embraced under the headings of wood and paper, non-ferrous metal products, and agricultural and vegetable products. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products increased from \$41,891,873 to \$51,337,733, animals and animal products from \$55,225,166 to \$55,800,064; wood and paper from \$191,363,061 to \$230,177,833; non-ferrous metals from \$27,889,699 to \$43,431,937; and miscellaneous commodities from \$10,099,156 to \$11,538,146. Exports under the main groups of fibres and textiles, on the other hand, decreased from \$4,432,767 to \$3,948,445; iron and its products from \$9,409,265 to \$9,091,971; non-metallic minerals from \$20,817,688 to \$17,782,983; and chemicals and allied products from \$7,951,543 to \$7,598,432.

Exports to United Kingdom and United States

During the period 1914 to 1924, exports to the United Kingdom increased about 67 per cent, those to the United States about 163 per cent. The increase in the exports to the United Kingdom was confined chiefly to wheat, wheat flour, wood pulp, automobiles, furs, bacon and hams, sugar, oats, cattle,

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whisky, nickel, barley, asbestos, coal, and apples, whereas that to the United States was largely in the following commodities: wheat, printing paper, planks and boards, wheat flour, wood pulp, fish, cheese, furs, pulpwood, laths, whisky, farm implements, shingles, asbestos, and apples. Attention is directed to the following statistics of the chief Canadian commodities exported to the United Kingdom and the United States for the year ended March 31, 1924, with comparative statistics for the year 1914. (The exports of these commodities represent about 90 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom and 75 per cent of the total to the United States.)

(Values in Thousands of Dollars)

	Canadian Exports to United Kingdom				Canadian Exports to United States			
	Value		Ratio		Value		Ratio	
	Years ended March 31				Years ended March 31			
	1914	1924	1914	1924	1914	1924	1914	1924
Total exports.....	215,254	360,058	100	167	163,373	430,708	100	263
Principal exports—								
Apples, green.....	3,137	6,739	100	215	62	245	100	392
Asbestos, raw.....	266	286	100	108	2,233	6,541	100	293
Automobiles.....	320	6,633	100	2,072	139	73	100	52
Bacon and hams.....	3,954	17,876	100	452	74	89	100	120
Barley.....	5,514	8,135	100	147	709	55	100	8
Cattle.....	698	6,288	100	901	7,043	4,093	100	58
Cheese.....	18,534	22,153	100	119	187	589	100	309
Coal.....	62	374	100	603	2,653	3,673	100	138
Copper ore and blister..	512	884	100	173	8,977	9,871	100	110
Farm implements.....	488	660	100	135	99	812	100	820
Fish.....	6,725	5,700	100	85	6,428	13,202	100	205
Furs, undressed.....	3,101	6,073	100	196	2,142	11,731	100	548
Gold dust, nuggets, etc..	3	1	100	29	13,323	17,383	100	130
Laths (wood).....	8	7	100	89	1,670	9,716	100	582
Nickel.....	961	3,163	100	329	4,399	5,110	100	116
Oats.....	5,645	8,938	100	158	6,802	489	100	8
Planks and boards.....	9,661	10,791	100	112	16,715	58,104	100	347
Printing paper.....	122	4	100	3	9,819	87,348	100	889
Pulp wood.....					7,389	14,323	100	194
Shingles (wood).....					1,739	9,104	100	524
Silver ore and bullion...	13,926	2,624	100	19	5,406	5,967	100	110
Sugar, refined.....		8,745	100			3	100	
Wheat.....	106,696	177,742	100	166	6,892	20,380	100	296
Wheat flour.....	11,585	22,189	100	191	86	1,336	100	1,553
Whiskey.....	23	800	100	2,693	841	3,776	100	449
Wood pulp.....	1,168	4,781	100	409	4,914	38,198	100	777

Trade Expansion of Principal Countries, 1913 to 1923

During the period 1913 to 1923 Canada greatly strengthened her position among the principal commercial nations of the world. In respect to imports Canada occupied eighth place among the leading importing countries in 1913, whereas in 1923 she had advanced to sixth place, being surpassed by the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Germany and Japan. Among the leading exporting nations, Canada occupied tenth place in 1913, but in 1923 she occupied sixth place, being surpassed by the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and British India. Though Canada in 1923, in both imports and exports, occupied sixth place among the principal trading countries of the world, she held fifth position in respect to aggregate trade. In percentage of increase in import trade during the eleven years stated Canada occupied twelfth place, but in export trade she occupied second place, being

surpassed only by the Union of South Africa. With regard to imports per capita, Canada stood in fifth place in 1913 and in seventh place in 1923, whereas in respect to exports per capita she occupied seventh place in 1913 and second place in 1923, first place being held by the Dominion of New Zealand.

Summaries of the Trade of Canada

The following tables, supplied by Mr. W. A. Warne, Chief, External Trade Statistics Branch, give summaries of the trade of Canada, and comparison of the trade of the principal countries of the world:—

1. Trade of Canada by Main Groups, fiscal years 1914, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.
2. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom by Main Groups, fiscal years 1914, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.
3. Trade of Canada with the United States by Main Groups, fiscal years 1914, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.
4. Trade of Canada by Principal Countries, fiscal years 1914, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.
5. Canadian Exports to Principal Countries, fiscal years 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1914, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.
6. Comparison of the Trade of the Principal Countries of the World, calendar years 1913 and 1923.

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1. Trade of Canada by Main Groups

Main Groups	Years ended March 31				
	1914	1921	1922	1923	1924
<i>Imports for Consumption</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	97,617,642	259,431,110	172,665,523	161,669,784	186,468,685
Animals and animal products.....	41,092,915	61,722,390	46,645,789	46,736,774	45,026,734
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	109,153,861	243,608,342	139,997,137	170,146,958	173,795,660
Wood, wood products and paper.....	37,397,394	57,449,384	35,791,487	35,845,544	40,976,833
Iron and its products.....	143,864,735	245,625,703	110,210,539	138,724,455	173,473,503
Non-ferrous metal products....	35,574,404	55,651,319	29,773,413	37,492,604	43,432,617
Non-metallic mineral products	85,288,957	206,095,113	137,604,140	139,989,012	155,899,393
Chemicals and allied products	17,072,924	37,887,449	24,630,333	25,793,101	26,088,041
Micellaneous commodities.....	52,131,166	72,688,072	50,485,971	46,181,012	48,205,401
Total imports.....	619,193,998	1,240,158,882	747,804,332	802,579,244	893,366,867
Dutiable imports.....	410,258,744	847,561,406	495,626,323	537,258,782	591,299,094
Free imports.....	208,935,254	392,597,476	252,178,009	265,320,462	302,067,773
Duty collected on imports.....	107,180,578	174,775,787	121,482,495	133,802,899	135,134,894
<i>Exports (Canadian)</i>					
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	201,189,775	482,140,444	317,578,963	407,760,092	430,932,150
Animals and animal products.....	76,591,015	188,359,937	135,798,720	135,841,642	140,423,284
Fibres, textiles and textile products....	1,933,512	18,783,884	4,585,987	7,850,843	8,055,083
Wood, wood products and paper.....	63,201,624	284,561,478	179,925,887	228,756,205	273,354,778
Iron and its products.....	15,483,491	76,500,741	28,312,272	51,137,912	66,975,571
Non-ferrous metal products....	53,304,267	45,939,377	27,885,996	44,358,037	65,911,171
Non-metallic mineral products	9,263,643	40,121,892	22,616,684	27,646,704	26,776,330
Chemicals and allied products	4,889,913	20,366,279	9,506,170	14,046,940	15,559,956
Miscellaneous commodities....	5,731,198	32,389,669	14,030,001	14,053,068	17,362,733
Total exports (Canadian)..	431,588,439	1,189,163,701	740,240,680	931,451,443	1,045,351,056
<i>Exports (Foreign)</i>					
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	13,075,791	1,818,545	2,231,217	3,180,058	2,026,788
Animals and animal products.....	1,560,400	1,433,501	1,434,161	1,654,518	1,684,513
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	426,609	2,626,801	1,105,798	1,421,780	1,555,639
Wood, wood products and paper.....	926,844	551,189	378,344	409,011	498,111
Iron and its products.....	2,923,929	8,582,412	3,400,751	3,235,261	3,345,889
Non-ferrous metal products....	500,292	846,500	822,034	617,461	572,560
Non-metallic mineral products	249,485	888,775	772,058	670,930	731,566
Chemicals and allied products	234,848	1,111,680	427,338	196,864	173,012
Miscellaneous commodities....	3,950,587	3,405,015	3,114,628	2,458,511	2,824,163
Total exports (Foreign)...	23,848,785	21,264,418	13,686,329	13,844,394	13,412,241
Total exports.....	455,437,224	1,210,428,119	753,927,009	945,295,837	1,058,763,297
Excess imports over exports...	163,756,774	29,730,763			
Excess exports over imports...			6,122,677	142,830,794	165,396,430

2. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom by Main Groups

Main Groups	Years ended March 31				
	1914	1921	1922	1923	1924
<i>Imports for Consumption</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	16,202,873	38,724,082	27,950,425	26,666,163	28,602,525
Animals and animal products.....	5,737,729	5,148,783	3,092,895	3,143,223	4,287,455
Fibres, textile and textile products.....	60,577,216	111,348,051	50,892,567	69,339,824	72,284,366
Wood, wood products and paper.....	3,704,340	3,144,574	2,657,542	2,708,338	3,061,219
Iron and its products.....	17,262,813	16,698,085	8,985,903	12,671,433	18,241,866
Non-ferrous metal products...	4,800,589	6,682,748	2,523,868	3,595,638	4,209,506
Non-metallic mineral products	6,283,304	9,118,403	6,324,790	12,508,655	10,451,716
Chemicals and allied products.	4,276,936	6,046,972	3,237,117	3,636,013	4,203,326
Miscellaneous commodities....	13,224,606	17,061,864	11,470,236	7,060,856	8,244,711
Total imports.....	132,070,406	213,973,562	117,135,343	141,330,143	153,586,690
Dutiable imports.....	102,375,867	170,135,906	95,144,553	116,162,438	126,047,103
Free imports.....	29,694,539	43,837,656	21,990,790	25,167,705	27,539,587
<i>Exports (Canadian)</i>					
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	146,777,482	141,169,556	196,199,365	268,828,862	244,838,591
Animals and animal products.	35,419,016	91,291,301	70,368,963	64,628,261	64,421,808
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	234,364	2,643,202	1,020,612	1,077,976	1,596,930
Wood, wood products and paper.....	12,805,898	36,761,384	15,664,295	19,834,368	20,598,494
Iron and its products.....	1,430,560	17,653,826	4,758,888	11,556,627	9,872,536
Non-ferrous metal products...	16,566,632	9,873,516	5,997,576	8,107,032	10,246,235
Non-metallic mineral products	429,758	3,127,338	3,253,427	728,674	1,184,312
Chemicals and allied products.	573,799	3,399,815	1,062,757	1,984,441	3,188,187
Miscellaneous commodities....	1,016,460	6,924,933	1,035,792	2,321,204	4,110,689
Total exports (Canadian).....	215,253,969	312,844,871	299,361,675	379,067,445	360,057,782
<i>Exports (Foreign)</i>					
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	5,747,652	33,737	67,283	22,609	15,722
Animals and animal products.	141,914	56,437	95,009	45,484	24,456
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	142,070	742,410	263,852	255,167	348,983
Wood, wood products and paper.....	590,698	132,242	32,262	52,222	31,238
Iron and its products.....	127,197	245,744	160,489	206,503	160,840
Non-ferrous metal products..	36,925	14,221	47,679	46,043	68,725
Non-metallic mineral products	2,144	16,655	101,900	37,565	180,002
Chemicals and allied products	9,588	22,317	17,116	22,975	26,289
Miscellaneous commodities....	270,135	120,037	215,328	162,513	246,765
Total exports (foreign).....	7,068,323	1,383,800	1,001,518	851,081	1,103,020
Total exports.....	222,322,292	314,228,671	300,363,193	379,918,526	361,160,802
Excess exports over imports...	90,251,886	100,255,109	183,227,850	238,630,855	207,574,112

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3. Trade of Canada with the United States by Main Groups

Main Groups	Years ended March 31				
	1914	1921	1922	1923	1924
<i>Imports for Consumption</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	44,109,596	119,614,933	84,803,204	73,035,162	81,368,503
Animals and animal products.....	23,295,875	42,911,179	36,110,305	34,812,367	32,357,873
Fibres, textile and textile products.....	32,535,525	101,738,045	67,619,469	77,283,472	74,763,836
Wood, wood products and paper.....	31,723,052	52,359,847	31,423,889	31,844,398	36,062,969
Iron and its products.....	121,342,038	226,855,725	99,938,235	124,370,193	152,176,749
Non-ferrous metal products....	27,732,909	45,959,914	25,343,095	31,748,601	36,204,118
Non-metallic mineral products	74,170,853	188,459,045	118,216,653	114,711,860	135,701,384
Chemicals and allied products	9,568,529	28,128,104	18,143,315	18,414,962	18,409,812
Miscellaneous commodities....	31,823,761	50,150,028	34,360,031	34,768,723	34,211,403
Total imports.....	396,302,138	856,176,820	515,958,196	540,989,738	601,256,447
Dutiable imports.....	249,482,610	544,010,980	312,093,534	332,237,955	355,934,430
Free imports.....	146,819,528	312,165,840	203,864,662	208,751,783	245,322,017
<i>Exports (Canadian)</i>					
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	34,095,266	146,539,883	47,587,209	41,891,873	51,337,733
Animals and animal products.....	32,320,872	75,751,046	48,391,355	55,225,166	55,800,064
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	1,201,699	7,122,882	1,996,634	4,432,767	3,948,445
Wood, wood products and paper.....	45,186,230	216,011,556	148,065,672	191,363,061	230,177,833
Iron and its products.....	2,044,031	19,630,413	4,693,020	9,409,265	9,091,971
Non-ferrous metal products....	34,224,094	30,029,799	14,687,260	27,889,699	43,431,937
Non-metallic mineral products	7,156,496	22,270,447	12,605,032	20,817,688	17,782,983
Chemicals and allied products	3,168,518	12,236,087	5,937,136	7,951,543	7,598,432
Miscellaneous commodities....	3,975,619	12,730,854	8,625,325	10,099,156	11,538,146
Total exports (Canadian).....	163,372,825	542,322,967	292,588,643	369,080,218	430,707,544
<i>Exports (Foreign)</i>					
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	4,646,950	1,409,327	1,680,383	2,709,751	1,601,724
Animals and animal products.....	1,282,640	1,292,437	1,287,697	1,543,956	1,627,120
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	240,155	1,654,561	701,785	870,178	1,056,250
Wood, wood products and paper.....	301,100	394,128	333,389	348,430	453,563
Iron and its products.....	2,729,014	8,228,079	3,121,239	2,912,806	3,110,396
Non-ferrous metal products....	452,125	815,210	759,462	553,867	494,054
Non-metallic mineral products	177,308	664,194	555,299	366,838	472,255
Chemicals and allied products.....	215,663	1,047,216	330,925	158,683	132,303
Miscellaneous commodities....	3,530,519	2,873,817	2,745,355	1,802,994	1,987,700
Total exports (foreign).....	13,575,474	18,378,969	11,515,534	11,267,503	10,935,365
Total exports.....	176,948,299	560,701,936	304,104,177	380,347,721	441,642,909
Excess imports over exports....	219,353,839	295,474,884	211,854,019	160,569,711	159,613,538

4. Trade of Canada by Principal Countries

	Years ended March 31				
	1914	1921	1922	1923	1924
<i>Imports for Consumption</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
From—					
United Kingdom.....	132,070,406	213,973,562	117,135,343	141,330,143	153,586,690
Australia.....	713,111	791,980	1,079,324	1,457,946	1,037,451
Bermuda.....	7,539	76,959	99,886	94,799	51,534
British East Indies.....	7,218,987	14,307,404	8,937,388	12,425,297	14,391,482
British Guiana.....	3,179,112	9,085,108	6,166,664	5,669,471	6,221,841
British South Africa.....	477,823	146,798	127,738	177,682	98,410
British West Africa.....	29,118	104,719	19,202	219,814	284,294
British West Indies.....	4,347,310	14,833,746	8,113,773	12,424,296	13,832,439
Hong Kong.....	1,010,021	3,516,760	2,109,737	1,879,567	1,971,350
Newfoundland.....	1,840,523	2,886,203	1,392,026	1,398,726	1,474,920
New Zealand.....	3,192,900	4,219,965	1,783,500	1,962,541	2,181,028
Other British Empire.....	439,996	2,059,484	2,144,672	598,523	259,262
Argentine Republic.....	2,603,128	2,552,831	2,355,100	3,075,934	4,191,774
Belgium.....	4,490,476	4,693,368	3,845,718	4,994,787	5,344,773
Brazil.....	1,163,785	2,151,066	1,495,245	1,391,136	1,439,497
China.....	913,262	1,897,349	1,413,527	1,480,696	2,720,372
Cuba.....	3,952,887	30,743,239	13,042,568	11,209,920	10,781,047
France.....	14,276,535	19,138,062	13,482,005	12,264,921	15,767,851
Germany.....	14,586,223	1,547,685	2,041,016	2,568,409	5,382,506
Greece.....	445,036	817,157	1,033,981	467,765	507,916
Italy.....	2,090,387	1,745,330	1,387,370	1,601,225	1,849,844
Japan.....	2,604,216	11,360,821	8,194,681	7,211,015	6,298,201
Mexico.....	1,471,182	2,185,399	3,798,202	3,850,721	2,647,184
Netherlands.....	3,015,456	4,237,791	4,002,047	4,970,668	5,359,980
Norway.....	486,379	616,978	426,928	487,084	698,547
Roumania.....	4,556	688	688	27,526	1,940
Sweden.....	603,401	555,927	245,295	496,463	1,056,551
Switzerland.....	4,314,805	14,143,448	8,671,608	7,726,656	8,420,673
United States.....	396,302,138	856,176,820	515,958,196	540,989,738	601,256,447
Other foreign countries.....	11,343,300	19,592,235	17,300,904	18,145,775	24,251,063
Total imports.....	619,193,998	1,240,158,882	747,804,332	802,579,244	893,366,867
<i>Exports (Canadian)</i>					
To—					
United Kingdom.....	215,253,969	312,844,871	299,361,675	379,067,445	360,057,782
Australia.....	4,673,997	18,112,861	10,678,600	18,783,766	19,923,997
Bermuda.....	383,151	1,523,992	989,113	1,078,372	1,424,596
British East Indies.....	686,324	6,388,898	2,341,175	2,864,158	4,847,863
British Guiana.....	649,675	3,594,118	2,298,105	2,082,684	2,528,960
British South Africa.....	3,831,270	14,648,879	3,890,390	5,583,390	8,019,853
British West Africa.....	39,011	666,576	144,778	114,830	312,618
British West Indies.....	4,469,329	13,030,225	9,970,481	9,532,845	11,051,712
Hong Kong.....	1,879,261	2,000,825	1,411,699	1,943,808	3,809,977
Newfoundland.....	4,508,090	16,676,728	9,317,639	8,523,264	10,507,963
New Zealand.....	1,933,698	11,873,000	4,128,531	8,286,262	12,735,620
Other British Empire.....	334,742	2,091,246	1,303,224	1,765,068	1,375,428
Argentine Republic.....	2,134,522	8,171,980	3,233,423	4,445,041	7,305,866
Belgium.....	4,269,394	40,252,487	12,359,300	12,527,524	17,452,442
Brazil.....	767,858	2,835,191	2,002,449	1,929,067	2,624,310
China.....	473,074	4,906,570	1,900,627	5,125,967	12,998,248
Cuba.....	1,815,414	6,573,768	3,974,432	5,069,166	6,776,605
France.....	3,632,444	27,428,308	8,208,228	14,118,577	18,879,097
Germany.....	4,044,019	8,215,337	4,509,547	9,950,877	16,153,650
Greece.....	11,934	20,834,577	5,247,035	6,595,589	6,095,301
Italy.....	514,660	57,758,343	15,335,818	12,073,332	18,501,578
Japan.....	1,587,467	6,414,920	14,831,520	14,510,133	26,991,860
Mexico.....	51,747	1,086,197	1,197,597	3,291,096	3,510,397
Netherlands.....	3,985,987	20,208,418	9,582,924	10,540,085	9,488,881
Norway.....	845,331	5,119,365	3,913,372	2,197,784	5,252,239
Roumania.....	69,800	3,801,584	15,383	16,161	12,860
Sweden.....	177,313	5,528,361	1,220,196	2,574,262	3,716,603
Switzerland.....	21,439	1,410,777	345,626	519,196	1,289,581
United States.....	163,372,825	542,322,967	292,588,643	369,080,218	430,707,514
Other foreign countries.....	5,170,694	22,842,332	13,939,150	17,261,476	20,997,625
Total exports.....	431,588,439	1,189,163,701	740,240,680	931,451,443	1,045,351,056

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5. Canadian Exports to Principal Countries

(Fiscal Years, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1914, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924)

	Years ended June 30					Years ended March 31				
	1880	1890	1900	1910	1914	1921	1922	1923	1924	
<i>British Empire</i>										
United Kingdom.....	35,208,031	41,499,149	96,562,875	139,482,945	215,253,969	312,844,871	299,361,675	379,067,445	360,057,782	
Australia.....	139,750	471,028	1,622,531	3,561,075	4,673,997	18,112,861	10,678,600	18,783,766	19,923,997	
British Africa.....	82,094	22,552	1,204,093	2,349,159	3,927,384	15,556,593	4,203,371	5,883,862	8,653,419	
British East Indies.....	9,015	9,038	41,693	58,180	686,324	6,388,898	2,341,175	2,864,158	4,847,863	
British Guiana.....	260,633	192,398	281,383	584,631	649,675	3,594,118	2,298,105	2,082,684	2,528,969	
British West Indies including Bermuda.....	1,888,726	1,460,668	1,673,163	3,534,766	4,852,480	14,554,217	10,959,594	10,611,217	12,476,308	
Hong Kong.....		7,254	9,117	508,551	1,879,261	2,000,825	1,411,699	1,943,808	3,809,977	
Newfoundland.....	1,356,388	982,154	2,029,723	3,806,962	4,508,090	16,676,728	9,317,639	8,523,264	10,507,963	
New Zealand.....	15,903	19,679	26,395	887,058	1,933,698	11,873,000	4,128,531	8,286,262	12,735,620	
Other British Empire.....	5,846	5,603	11,571	164,130	277,639	1,850,108	1,135,021	1,579,426	1,054,489	
<i>Foreign Countries</i>										
Argentina Republic.....		763,121	473,395	2,867,785	2,134,522	8,171,980	3,233,423	4,445,041	7,305,866	
Belgium.....	475,420	41,421	859,715	1,840,156	4,269,394	40,252,487	12,359,300	12,527,524	17,452,442	
Brazil.....		352,046	480,241	823,402	767,858	2,835,191	2,002,449	1,929,067	2,624,310	
China.....	10,619	32,143	254,814	1,249,189	473,074	4,906,570	1,900,627	5,125,967	12,998,248	
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	1,318,587	1,163,507	1,110,251	2,194,118	2,358,376	7,889,484	5,276,411	6,148,148	7,469,268	
France.....	694,228	277,827	1,372,359	2,601,097	3,632,444	27,428,308	8,208,228	14,118,577	18,879,097	
Germany.....	75,982	461,011	1,108,163	2,065,768	4,044,019	8,215,337	4,509,547	9,950,877	16,153,650	
Greece.....	7,000		2,382	1,424	11,934	20,834,004	5,247,035	6,595,589	6,095,301	
Italy.....	163,787	81,059	260,456	345,984	514,660	57,758,343	15,335,818	12,073,332	18,501,578	
Japan.....	26,891	26,530	110,753	659,118	1,587,467	6,414,920	14,831,520	14,510,133	26,991,860	
Mexico.....	33,554	9,480	149,590	895,934	51,747	1,086,197	1,197,597	3,291,096	3,510,397	
Netherlands.....	74,080	1,042	187,158	1,376,807	3,985,987	20,208,418	9,582,924	10,540,085	9,488,881	
Roumania.....		251		69,564	69,800	3,801,584	15,383	16,161	12,860	
Russia.....	905	10,250	70,530	598,435	1,430,426	246,719	2,617,739	1,256,640	115,980	
Scandinavian countries.....	49,482	380,696	123,305	1,033,872	1,659,930	11,171,211	7,376,749	7,270,388	12,718,641	
Spain.....	48,277	69,788	86,456	51,942	63,995	5,110,725	816,977	977,061	794,720	
Switzerland.....		400	386	6,185	21,439	1,410,777	345,626	519,196	1,289,581	
United States.....	29,566,211	36,213,279	57,996,488	104,199,675	163,372,825	542,322,967	292,588,643	369,080,218	430,707,544	
Other foreign countries.....	1,388,288	704,212	863,315	1,429,639	2,496,025	15,646,260	6,939,274	11,450,451	15,644,463	
Total exports.....	72,899,697	85,257,586	168,972,301	279,247,551	431,588,439	1,189,163,701	740,240,680	931,451,443	1,045,351,056	
To British Empire.....	38,966,386	44,669,523	103,462,544	154,937,457	238,642,517	403,452,219	345,835,410	439,625,892	436,593,469	
Foreign countries.....	33,933,311	40,588,063	65,509,757	124,310,094	192,945,922	785,711,482	394,405,270	491,825,551	608,754,687	

6. Comparison of the Trade of the Principal Countries of the World

(Years ended December 31, 1913 and 1923)

Countries	Foreign Trade (Merchandise only)				Increase (i) Decrease (d) 1923 compared with 1913		Trade per Capita			
	Net Imports for Consumption		Exports (Domestic)				Imports		Exports	
	1913	1923	1913	1923			1913	1923	1913	1923
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%	\$	\$	\$	\$
Argentina.....	406,605,000	846,510,000	465,582,000	827,050,000	(i) 108.2	(i) 77.6	46.74	97.31	53.61	95.07
Australia.....	370,624,000	620,041,000	354,002,000	501,779,000	(i) 67.3	(i) 41.7	78.30	114.04	74.78	92.29
Belgium.....	894,865,000	665,171,000	701,475,000	469,394,000	(d) 25.6	(d) 33.0	118.07	87.80	92.55	62.90
Brazil.....	325,981,000	239,985,000	314,732,000	348,497,000	(d) 26.4	(i) 10.7	13.41	7.83	12.94	11.37
British India.....	594,121,000	713,848,000	781,947,000	1,056,536,000	(i) 20.1	(i) 35.1	1.88	2.24	2.48	3.31
Canada.....	659,064,000	889,446,000	436,218,000	1,014,944,000	(i) 34.9	(i) 132.6	87.55	97.25	57.95	110.94
Denmark.....	208,349,000	354,231,000	170,811,000	287,223,000	(i) 70.0	(i) 68.1	75.08	106.76	61.55	86.53
France.....	1,625,317,000	2,445,607,000	1,327,882,000	1,891,538,000	(i) 50.5	(i) 42.4	41.04	62.07	33.53	48.01
Germany.....	2,563,331,000	1,447,132,000	2,402,967,000	1,446,838,000	(d) 43.6	(d) 39.8	38.62	24.17	36.22	24.17
Italy.....	703,608,000	807,854,000	484,746,000	518,661,000	(i) 14.8	(i) 7.0	20.28	20.80	13.97	13.36
Japan.....	363,257,000	983,003,000	313,504,000	716,203,000	(i) 170.6	(i) 128.4	6.94	17.56	5.99	12.79
Netherlands.....	1,575,036,000	801,478,000	1,239,368,000	519,856,000	(d) 49.1	(d) 58.1	256.35	114.87	201.71	74.51
New Zealand.....	104,101,000	199,807,000	102,123,000	207,883,000	(i) 91.9	(i) 103.6	98.89	156.83	97.01	163.17
Spain.....	252,069,000	447,580,000	204,123,000	233,425,000	(i) 77.5	(i) 14.4	12.64	20.97	10.23	10.93
Sweden.....	226,872,000	363,752,000	219,049,000	307,798,000	(i) 60.3	(i) 40.5	40.44	61.09	39.05	51.69
Switzerland.....	370,525,000	412,993,000	265,645,000	324,228,000	(i) 11.5	(i) 22.1	97.99	106.41	70.25	83.54
Union of South Africa.....	196,516,000	256,337,000	133,970,000	341,159,000	(i) 30.4	(i) 154.8	28.72	36.99	19.58	49.24
United Kingdom.....	3,207,951,000	4,564,264,000	2,556,234,000	3,575,753,000	(i) 42.3	(i) 39.9	69.68	96.48	55.52	75.58
United States.....	1,756,863,000	3,789,446,000	2,448,284,000	4,172,975,000	(i) 115.6	(i) 70.4	18.10	34.69	25.23	38.20

Canada's Prime Need

What is Canada's greatest need to-day? No prolonged study is necessary to decide. It can be answered in one word: trade. Increase in trade distributes prosperity among those on the land, those engaged in transportation, in banking, in manufacturing, and in other directions.

The most important need, therefore, of Canada at present is in the hands of those engaged in trade; those who are manufacturing, producing or selling, and those who are importing or exporting. The first three are dependent upon the latter two. These two are the most important factors making for increased success and prosperity in Canada to-day, and a just appreciation of their responsibilities in the minds of those engaged in these pursuits should present certain duties involved in loyalty to Canada and the Empire which are frequently neglected.

Buying Within the Empire

Let us consider first importing. The duty of those who are buying goods is first to make every possible effort to obtain supplies in Canada if the goods be produced in the Dominion, before seeking outside sources of supply; and failing to find their requirements or what would be a reasonable substitution in Canada, strive to obtain their needs within the Empire. There are many channels of information to this end available. Why should we continue to send our gold to a foreign country and depreciate our currency and buying power by paying outside for goods we could purchase at home or within the Empire? And the extraordinary fact is true that frequently we pay, in and through a foreign country, for goods produced within the Empire. We are thus building up foreign ports, contributing to the maintenance of foreign transportation companies, and paying commission to foreign commercial houses. We do not begrudge them prosperity and success, but such transactions are at the expense of our own people and our own country. The services and facilities of a foreign country are frequently sought perhaps because it is the line of least resistance, because of inertia or of a dulled sense of what is due to Canada. As an illustration: only the other day a ship was required to carry coal from Sydney to Montreal, viz., between two Canadian ports. The ship happened to be of Canadian registry; but the charter was made and the commission paid to a foreign broker residing not 400 miles from Montreal.

Exporting via Canadian Seaports

Much criticism that applies to the importer applies equally to the exporter. He uses foreign services without thought that he is thereby depriving Canadian workers of employment, and Canadian transportation and shipping companies of that measure of support which is necessary to their maintenance and profitable expansion. Goods may be ordered by the buyer abroad via a certain route, and instructions of this nature must be complied with. Every effort, however, should be made to obtain the consent of the buyer to the routing of such goods through Canadian channels. In the absence of definite instructions to the contrary, it should, as a matter of patriotism, be the aim of exporters, where that is possible, to ship over Canadian transportation lines and through Canadian seaports.

Many consignments of Canadian manufactured goods destined for overseas are shipped through United States ports, and although in some instances this is necessary to ensure shipments in good time, in a great many cases the goods could just as well have been sent from a Canadian port. One definite instance may be quoted: an officer of this department on one occasion saw lying at a pier in New York a number of large packing cases stamped "Made in Canada." They were awaiting consignment to South America, just eight days prior to

the advertised sailing of a direct ship from Montreal to South American ports. which ship subsequently sailed with but half a cargo. In such transactions Canadians pay a heavy toll to a foreign country on our export trade.

The manager of one important steamship line affiliated with British interests has frequently complained that their ships from Canada to South American ports have been very poorly patronized by Canadian exporters. This gentleman, in a communication to the department, states: "The glaring fact is that Canadians prefer to support lines from New York. If Canadian manufacturers have not the service they desire, it is their own fault. We have put boats on the service, but they have lacked support."

As is well known, very large quantities of Canadian grain are shipped annually through United States ports. For this of course there are good reasons, in view of the fact that the crop must be harvested and stored or shipped within a comparatively short time. With the great development of grain exports via the Pacific, the tendency will be to reduce, to a certain extent at least the shipments which at present are forced through United States channels, and these shipments will be still further reduced as the facilities for handling grain through Canadian channels are increased.

Direct Marketing of Goods

There has, however, as is well known, been the practice for many years, on the part of some Canadian exporters, to ship their goods through United States commission houses to distant parts of the world. The Canadian exporter in these cases makes no effort to develop the overseas trade for himself, but packs and marks his goods in any way desired and consigns them to the United States commission house, puts his draft with bill of lading attached into the bank, and gets his money. There is no trouble for him, and doubtless it is a more satisfactory business while it lasts, but the day may come, as it has in many instances, when the United States houses find it more convenient to buy their supplies elsewhere, and the market, as he has made no effort to develop it for himself, is thereupon closed to the Canadian exporter.

These facts cannot be controverted; and while full recognition must be made of the splendid direct export trade which has been built up by many firms in Canada, there are many others to whom the criticism in the foregoing paragraphs applies, and to these the wisdom and policy of shipping their products, where that can be done, through Canadian channels and via Canadian seaports, should, on national grounds, be made a consideration of first importance.

Shipments via the United States

The following statement of the total exports from Canada to the United States and to overseas countries via the United States and via Canadian seaports, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1924, shows in a brief and graphic manner how large a proportion of Canada's total exports is shipped via the United States, and via Canadian seaports. The balance of Canada's total export trade—that is to say, 41·7 per cent—is exported direct to the United States:—

	Total Exports from Canada	Proportion of Total Exports
	\$	%
Exports to—		
United States.....	441,642,909	41·7
Overseas countries—		
Via United States.....	223,678,390	21·1
Via Canadian seaports.....	393,441,998	37·2
Total exports.....	1,058,763,297	100·0

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Of the total exports to overseas countries in 1924, amounting to \$617,120,388, 36.2 per cent was exported via the United States, and 63.8 per cent via Canadian seaports.

Imports Via the United States and Via Canadian Seaports

In considering Canada's export trade, it is also necessary to point out what proportion of Canada's import trade is received through the United States. The following statement shows the imports for consumption into Canada from the United States and from overseas countries via the United States and via Canadian seaports, for the year ended March 31, 1924:—

	Imports into Canada for Consumption	Proportion of Total Imports
	\$	%
Imports from—		
United States.....	601,756,447	67.3
Overseas countries—		
Via United States.....	13,890,483	1.5
Via Canadian Seaports.....	278,219,937	31.2
Total imports.....	893,866,867	100.0

It will be observed from the above statement that more than \$13,000,000 worth of imports for consumption into Canada from overseas countries were imported via the United States. If we consider only the imports from overseas countries—that is to say apart from our imports from the United States—we have an amount of \$292,110,420, of which 93.5 per cent came in direct or via Canadian seaports, and 4.7 per cent indirect or via the United States.

Exports to United States exceed those to United Kingdom

During the period under review—that is to say, the fiscal year ended March 31, 1924—our exports of Canadian produce to the United Kingdom were valued at \$360,057,782, or 34.5 per cent of our total export trade. For the eleventh time since Confederation, our exports to the United States exceeded our exports to the United Kingdom.

For purposes of record it may be stated that these years were 1868 to 1873 inclusive, 1882, 1888 and 1889; and it was not until 1921 that our exports to the United States again exceeded those to the United Kingdom. As regards 1921, this may be largely attributed to the fact that the United States tariff of 1913, known as the Underwood tariff, was still in force during the whole of that fiscal year. This was an exceptionally low tariff and naturally influenced Canadian export trade in that direction. After 1913 and before 1921 the world's trade of course was in a chaotic condition, and the Underwood tariff could have had no definite influence in its movement, but by 1921 conditions had begun to assume their normal aspect.

And again in 1924, our exports to the United States, as has been stated, were greater than those to the United Kingdom, notwithstanding the fact that throughout the entire fiscal year of 1924 the present high tariff of 1922, better known as the Fordney-McCumber tariff, was in operation.

Some analysis is necessary to explain the apparent anomaly that Canada should be able to market her goods in greater value in a highly protected country than in the free market of the United Kingdom. Of course, our contiguity to the United States influences our trade very largely in that direction; but fortunately for Canada, under the United States tariff of 1922 practically all of our wood and paper products are admitted free of duty. The exports

of these products in 1924 made up more than 50 per cent of Canada's exports to the United States; and consequently, with the addition of a few other commodities that are still either wholly free or mainly free of duty—as for example undressed furs, raw hides and skins, unmanufactured leather, binder twine, copper ore and blister copper, gold bearing quartz, nickel ore and matte, silver ore and silver bullion, cyanamid and settlers' effects—our good friends to the south permitted in the aggregate about 70 per cent of Canada's exports in these commodities to find a practically free market in the United States.

It will also be seen from the previous statement that 41.7 per cent of Canada's export trade is dependent upon the tariff policy of one foreign country, and it is therefore an economic necessity, in the interests of continued prosperity in Canada, that exporters should strive to enlarge, through Canadian seaports, their foreign markets in every other part of the world, thus stabilizing the even flow of their production and trade, and rendering more avoidable periods of depression. Under present conditions, the slowing up of any one industry in the United States has the positive effect of either closing down or reducing the activities of those plants in Canada which are entirely dependent upon such industry for their markets.

There are of course a variety of reasons why direct trade in many cases is not practicable, though transportation companies are ever ready to supply the carrying facilities wherever they receive definite and sustained encouragement to do so.

The facilities of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which maintains twenty-four Trade Commissioner offices abroad, are at the service of Canadian exporters. These offices, together with other extensive facilities possessed by the department should enable exporters to extend their markets in all the important countries of the world.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Trade Commissioners

Mr. W. J. Egan, Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, on May 1, 1923, was appointed Inspector of Trade Commissioners' Offices. On June 9 in that year he sailed for England and for four months acted as Liaison Officer between Canadian suppliers of foodstuffs and the authorities in charge of the restaurant at the British Empire Exhibition. On his return to Canada he resigned from the Commercial Intelligence Service on October 10 to become Deputy Minister of the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

Mr. B. S. Webb, Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, after an official visit to Canada extending from April to July, 1923, was transferred to take charge of the new office at Copenhagen with jurisdiction over the Scandinavian countries and Finland. Mr. Webb sailed from Canada on July 27, reaching Copenhagen about the middle of August.

Mr. D. S. Cole, who since December 26, 1922, had been in charge of the Bristol office, was promoted to Trade Commissioner September 15, 1923.

Mr. E. L. McColl, Trade Commissioner at Rio de Janeiro, was transferred to Buenos Aires on October 20, 1923.

Mr. Norman D. Johnston, Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam for the past three years, resigned on November 4, 1923.

Mr. F. H. Palmer, Assistant Trade Commissioner at New York, was transferred to Rotterdam to succeed Mr. Johnston and assumed his duties on November 4, 1923.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Egan, the Cape Town office became vacant and it was the intention to transfer Mr. G. R. Stevens, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Kingston, Jamaica, who arrived in Ottawa on January 14, 1924.

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He was held over in order to participate in the Extension Courses in Export Trade in Toronto and Montreal and thereafter made visits to certain industrial centres. Urgent private affairs prevented his leaving for South Africa in March as had been intended. Mr. R. S. O'Meara, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, was therefore transferred on March 25 to take charge of the Cape Town office in the interim.

Mr. James Cormack, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, was promoted to Trade Commissioner and transferred, on December 31, 1923, to Kingston, Jamaica, in succession to Mr. Stevens.

Mr. P. W. Cook, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, was transferred to Rio de Janeiro to succeed Mr. McColl and took over his duties on January 24, 1924.

Mr. W. A. Beddoe, Trade Commissioner at Auckland since 1913, was retired on March 31.

Mr. E. H. S. Flood, Trade Commissioner in Barbados since December 10, 1907, was retired on March 31 and the office closed.

On March 31, the position of Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, was abolished and Mr. H. R. Pousette, who had occupied that position since July 6, 1920, was transferred to Port of Spain, Trinidad, to open up a new office there which will replace the office formerly located at Bridgetown, Barbados.

Assistant Trade Commissioners

Mr. G. A. R. Emery, Assistant Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, resigned on August 11, 1923, and returned to Canada.

Mr. L. M. Cosgrave, Assistant Trade Commissioner in London, was assigned to special duty under Mr. Egan in connection with the British Empire Exhibition, and since Mr. Egan's return to Canada has carried on that work alone. He will be in charge of the Information Bureau at the Canadian Pavilion.

Mr. J. A. Langley, Junior Trade Commissioner, was promoted to Assistant Trade Commissioner at Kobe, Japan, and arrived there on November 15, 1923, to take charge of that office during the visit of Mr. A. E. Bryan to Canada.

Junior Trade Commissioners

During the year Mr. H. A. Scott and Mr. J. J. Guay were selected by the Civil Service Commission for duty as Junior Trade Commissioners.

Official Tours in Canada

During the fiscal year, in accordance with the policy of the department, a number of Trade Commissioners were recalled to Canada for official tours.

Mr. B. S. Webb, Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, arrived in Canada the first week in April and completed a four months' tour.

Mr. J. E. Ray, Trade Commissioner at Manchester, arrived in Ottawa on May 27 and returned to England on August 15.

Mr. A. Stuart Bleakney, Trade Commissioner, Brussels, completed a tour of industrial centres and ports commencing October 15 and ending December 29.

Mr. G. R. Stevens, Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, on his way to Cape Town, made a brief tour of certain industrial centres in Ontario and Quebec.

As a result of the disaster in Japan, the Yokohama office was completely destroyed. Mr. A. E. Bryan, Trade Commissioner, after hope for his safety had been given up, ultimately reached Kobe and at once opened a new office. He was able to render very valuable service in the way of linking up Canadian

exporters with the Japanese official purchasing commissions. On December 6 he returned to Canada, and after a short vacation began a brief tour of the western provinces, Ontario and Quebec, returning to Kobe on March 20, 1924.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Trade Commissioner in Melbourne, sailed for Canada on March 12 and will make an extended tour of the Dominion from coast to coast.

Official Tours in Foreign Countries

Mr. W. McL. Clarke, Trade Commissioner at Milan, Italy, completed on May 28, 1923, a tour of investigation through Northern Africa, Spain and Portugal. Full reports on opportunities for Canadian goods were published in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, in serial form. In March of this year, Mr. Clarke again set out on a similar tour of Greece, Turkey and the Balkans.

Mr. G. R. Stevens, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Kingston, Jamaica, left on May 8, 1923, on a visit of investigation to the Republics of Haiti and San Domingo, on the conclusion of which his reports were published in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*.

Mr. Gerard Parizeau, Junior Trade Commissioner, was assigned to special duties in connection with the Canadian Exhibition Motor Train, which visited France and Belgium. He sailed from Canada on June 26, 1923, and resumed his duties at Ottawa in January, 1924.

Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, Germany, visited Latvia, Esthonia and Russia during July and August, 1923. He prepared a report on conditions in Russia, which was published in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*.

During the same period, Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Singapore, visited Java and also contributed reports to the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*.

New Publications

The following special reports were published by the Commercial Intelligence Service during the year:—

- “Market of British Malaya,” by Mr. P. W. Ward, late Trade Commissioner in Singapore.
- “The Republic of Peru—Its Development and Commercial Opportunities,” by Mr. C. Noel Wilde.
- “The Republic of Chile—Its Economic Condition and Trading Opportunities,” by Mr. B. S. Webb.
- “Representation in British and Foreign Markets.”—A series of special reports by Canadian Government Trade Commissioners.

Extension Courses in Export Trade

Extension Courses in Export Trade similar to those given last year were conducted with much success at the University of Toronto from January 21 to February 2, 1924, and at l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal; from February 11 to 23 of that year. Messrs. Bryan and Stevens, Trade Commissioners, delivered lectures at the courses, as did Messrs. Y. Lamontagne and Gerard Parizeau, Junior Trade Commissioners. The attendance at these courses was respectively 59 and 20.

Commercial Intelligence Journal

In view of the expense involved in the publication of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, commencing with July, 1923, a nominal subscription price of \$1 per annum for distribution in Canada, and \$3.50 for distribution outside

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Canada, was imposed. Those who pay the annual subscription are entitled to receive, on request, without extra charge, the special reports issued from time to time in the form of supplements to the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*. Those who are not on the regular mailing list may purchase these special reports at a cost of 25 cents each to addresses in Canada and 35 cents outside the Dominion.

On July 7, 1923, the first issue of the French edition of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* was published and up to the end of the fiscal year it was distributed free of charge. Commencing April 1, 1924, however, the same subscription price per annum as for the English edition will be imposed.

It was also found necessary, in view of the increased necessity for economy, to reduce the size of the Journal. For some time it had averaged 42 pages per issue but commencing on March 8, the English edition was reduced to an issue of 24 or 32 pages and the French edition to 16 pages.

Directory of Canadian Exporters

In February, a complete revision of the Directory of Canadian Exporters was undertaken with a view to deleting those firms who had dropped out of export trade and to securing additional data respecting the activities of bona fide exporters. This work has now been practically completed with the result that the names of 1,550 firms are listed as being actually engaged in export trade, and information recorded includes the following: name and address of firm, executive officers, commodities for export, Canadian branches, branches or representatives abroad, cable address, codes used, name and address of bankers, trade marks of export goods, countries to which exports have been made, and other countries in which interested.

The Directory is divided into two sections—commodity and history. In the former, which is in the form of a card index, are listed under commodity headings the names of all Canadian firms of whom the Department has knowledge as being in a position to export these commodities. In the latter, which is in loose leaf form, are listed the names of the firms together with the information mentioned above.

A duplicate of this Directory is in the possession of each Trade Commissioner abroad, and is kept up to date by periodical revision. By this means the Trade Commissioners are able to bring to the attention of foreign importers the names of Canadian exporters able to supply their needs. It is therefore to the obvious advantage of Canadian firms engaged in export trade to be listed in this Directory, and those who have not done so are urged to repair the omission by securing application blanks from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

British Empire Exhibition

One of the features of the British Empire Exhibition was the erection of special buildings to be used as restaurants in which Empire products only would be served. Realizing the unusual opportunity thus afforded for Canadian manufacturers and producers of foodstuffs and the advantage over products of the rest of the world, the Department sent Mr. W. J. Egan over to England in June, 1923, to act as Liaison Officer between the authorities in charge of the restaurants and Canadian exporters of foodstuffs who were not represented in London or the United Kingdom. On his arrival Mr. Egan immediately proceeded to secure the co-operation of the contractors in foodstuffs for the Exhibition, the British importers and Canadian exporters. A clearing house of information was established in London where it would be possible to secure data regarding the stocks of Canadian foodstuffs on hand or to arrive in the United Kingdom. Interviews with representatives of such Canadian firms in England and dealers

in Canadian goods were arranged with a view to stimulating their interest. A special campaign was inaugurated looking to the featuring of Canadian food-stuffs on the menus of hotels and restaurants.

On Mr. Egan's return to Canada in September, Mr. L. M. Cosgrave, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner at London, was placed in charge of this work, and every endeavour is thus being made by the department to assist Canadian exporters in placing their products before the Exhibition authorities and throughout the United Kingdom by window displays during the British Empire Exhibition season.

Insufficient Postage

Although the present postal rates from Canada to foreign countries were put into effect October 1, 1921, complaints are still being received from Trade Commissioners and foreign correspondents that Canadian letters arrive bearing insufficient postage. Notices calling attention to this have been published from time to time in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, and it was ultimately decided, in view of the frequency with which these complaints were made, to ask the Trade Commissioners to advise the Department of the names of firms whose laxity in this respect had been brought to their attention. While such an oversight is liable to occur in any large office, it is one that is a source of annoyance to the recipient, creates an impression in his mind unfavourable to the sender, and may prejudice future business relationships. Based on the reports of Trade Commissioners, the Department has written to many firms bringing this matter to their attention, and both from the tone of the replies received and from the falling off in the number of cases reported, there is reason to hope that there will be less occasion for complaint in future.

THE WORLD'S CUSTOMS TARIFFS

In the last two annual reports stress was laid on the large volume of foreign tariff legislation enacted during the periods reviewed. As post-war reconstruction work advances, customs tariffs throughout the world are becoming less subject to revision. Nevertheless during the Canadian fiscal year 1923-24 alterations in duty affecting particular kinds of goods were constantly occurring in one country or another.

Of special interest to Canada was an increase in United States wheat and flour duties, authorized in March, 1924. The higher rates were ordered as the result of an investigation which had been made into the comparative costs of production of wheat and flour in Canada and in the United States, and they were the first to be proclaimed under the flexible provisions of the 1922 tariff law of the United States. The duty on wheat was advanced from 30 cents per bushel to 42 cents, and on flour from 78 cents per 100 pounds to \$1.04. At the same time the duty on bran, shorts and by-product feeds obtained in milling wheat was reduced from 15 per cent ad valorem to 7½ per cent. The new rates supersede the former ones in regard to all countries.

Not many entirely new tariffs were adopted during the period under review, but changes with far-reaching effects were sometimes brought about in other ways. To illustrate this, examples may be given from one or two countries.

In February, 1923, the rates of the Norwegian customs tariff, with a few exceptions, were temporarily increased by 20 per cent, which increase was advanced to 33½ per cent in June, 1923. In December, 1923, a decree was issued to the effect that the specific duties in the Norwegian tariff—that is to say, those levied on a unit of quantity instead of on value—should be paid on a gold basis. Formerly, paper money was accepted. The exchange value of the Norwegian krone was then about 15 cents, the gold krone being worth 26.8 cents.

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A few articles were exempted from the gold surcharge, but the general effect was to increase the amount of specific duty leviable first by 79 per cent and later on by 90 per cent. Norway, like most other European countries, has a tariff made up mainly of specific duties. While an ad valorem rate always bears the same relation to the value of the goods assessed, pre-war specific duties, in consequence of the high prices caused by the war, became relatively low in relation to the value of goods. Partly on this account, the system of "co-efficients of increase", i.e. multipliers of specific rates, was introduced into some European tariffs. Norway did not adopt this method of adjusting duties, but the increases mentioned to some extent served the same purpose. The tariff of the Argentine Republic was amended in December, 1923, by increasing nearly all customs "valuations" to the extent of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. In Argentina the invoice price of imported goods is not as a rule what determines their value for duty purposes. The customs tariff specifies the dutiable value of goods, so that an increase of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent in the valuations fixed by the tariff has the same effect as an increase of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent in the rate of duty. In so far as the revision of Argentine tariff valuations was warranted by actual increases in the value of the goods, the real ad valorem duty was, of course, no higher than when the former prices prevailed.

The modification of customs duties by commercial treaties or trade agreements has had much to do with regulation of international trade during the last few years, and in this connection there are some new developments to be recorded in regard to Canada's tariff relations with other countries.

New Convention of Commerce With France

The Convention of Commerce entered into between Canada and France in 1922 was approved by an Act of Parliament of the Dominion assented to on June 13, 1923. In the following month, corresponding legislation was passed in France. Ratifications of the agreement were exchanged at Paris on September 5, 1923, and on that date the new convention became effective. It supersedes the temporary arrangement or *modus vivendi* of 1921 and the agreement of 1907-9 in so far as it had been kept in force. The concessions obtained by Canada under the new Convention are mainly: (a) French minimum rates of duty, including most-favoured-nation treatment, on a specified list of goods; (b) percentage reduction from the French general tariff on another list of goods, or, if lower, the rates of duty which France applies to United States products of a similar kind; (c) on all other goods the French general tariff without the increase made by decree of March 28, 1921, so long as United States products are exempted from that advance in duties. The reciprocal tariff reductions which Canada makes in favour of France are (a) on a specified list of goods fixed rates usually between the British preferential and the intermediate tariffs; (b) on some goods rates lower than the intermediate tariff by 10 per cent of the duty; (c) on certain textile goods rates lower than the intermediate tariff by 15 per cent of the duty; (d) on all goods not otherwise specified, the intermediate tariff. Most-favoured-nation treatment is included in the Canadian concessions.

French colonies, possessions, and protectorates are included in the new convention. Those colonies, etc., which have not the same tariff as France are to give Canada the rates granted to the most-favoured foreign nation. Special provision is made for minimum tariff treatment for Canadian food products in St. Pierre, Miquelon, The French West Indies, and French Guiana.

Reciprocal Agreement between Canada and Italy

Legislation confirming a Convention of Commerce between Canada and Italy signed in London on January 4, 1923, was passed by the Dominion Parliament later in the same year. The necessary exchange of ratifications between Canada and Italy to bring the convention into force took place on January 8, 1924. The new trade agreement provides that each country accord the other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of customs duties. Italy has established conventional rates of duty on particular kinds of goods by means of treaties which she has made with Austria, Brazil, France, Greece, Japan, Spain, and Switzerland. Canadian products will have the advantage of the special rates set forth in these seven treaties or any others that may be entered into by Italy. Most-favoured-nation treatment under the Canadian tariff entitles a country to the lowest rates of duty which Canada accords to any foreign country, notably the rates provided for in the Franco-Canadian trade convention already mentioned.

Belgium's Favourable Tariff Treatment Continued

Arrangements were concluded by an Order in Council of the Dominion passed on March 12, 1924, for continuance of the favourable tariff treatment which is accorded to Canadian goods in Belgium. By this Order in Council, Canada, under regulations as specified, accords her intermediate tariff in full to the products of the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg, Belgian Colonies and possessions and territory of which Belgium is mandatory under the Covenant of the League of Nations. The consideration for these concessions is the assurance of the Belgian Government that the Economic Union will maintain towards Canada the most favourable treatment which the Dominion has enjoyed so far in tariff matters. Formerly Canada, in pursuance of an Order in Council passed in 1910, had been granting the intermediate tariff in part to Belgian goods in return for most-favoured-nation treatment. A new tariff law has been before the Belgian Chambers during the last year which, when it goes into force, will provide for maximum and minimum duties to take the place of the present single-schedule tariff system.

Netherlands Gives Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment

An Order in Council of the Dominion was passed on March 12, 1924, extending the intermediate tariff in its entirety to the products of the Netherlands, the Netherlands East Indies and West Indies, also Netherlands Guiana, when imported in each case under regulations as laid down. The Netherlands and her colonies as mentioned are to reciprocate by granting most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters to Canadian goods. This arrangement takes the place of one entered into in 1910 whereby Canada had given the Netherlands intermediate rates on a limited number of tariff items in return for her low tariff on Canadian products in general.

Other Foreign Countries

Other foreign countries with which Canada now has special treaty relationship in respect of tariff matters are the Argentine Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. Canada accords these countries most-favoured-nation treatment in regard to customs duties and the countries in question reciprocate. Russia is also included in the countries enjoying most-favoured-nation treatment under the Canadian tariff. Canada is accorded the benefit of the trade agreement of 1921 between Great Britain and Russia. In this agreement the parties agree, among other things, not to exercise any discrimination against each other in respect of trade as

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compared with that carried on with any other foreign country. The absence of treaty relationship between Canada and any particular nation does not necessarily mean that such nation imposes higher duties on Canadian goods than on the goods of another country. In fact it is only in exceptional cases that Canadian goods are at a tariff disadvantage on entering foreign markets. In this connection it is worth noting that in Brazil, where the United States had for several years a tariff preference on wheat flour of 30 per cent of the ordinary duty and a 20 per cent preference on a dozen or so other articles, that advantage was allowed to expire in 1923 and has not since been renewed. At the same time certain Brazilian preferences to Belgium also lapsed.

Tariff Relations With Spain

The year under review witnessed a change in the tariff relations between Canada and Spain. Spanish goods since September, 1923, are subject to the general tariff of Canada. The tariff of Spain consists of (a) first (or higher) schedule; (b) second (or lower) schedule; (c) conventional duties established by treaties with particular countries, which are usually lower than the rates of the ordinary tariff. Canadian goods are now subject to the first or highest of these tariffs. Canada and Spain had been exchanging most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods under an Anglo-Spanish arrangement, but this relationship came to an end with the coming into operation of a new treaty between the United Kingdom and Spain in November, 1922.

British Preferential Tariffs

The British preference in the Canadian tariff was increased by an enactment of June, 1923, which, with certain exceptions, reduced existing preferential duties by one-tenth in the case of goods arriving in Canada by a Canadian sea or river port. Canada also extended the advantages of the new Franco-Canadian trade convention to the United Kingdom and, conditionally, to British colonies and possessions. Newfoundland, which previously granted no tariff preference to any part of the Empire, entered into a reciprocal agreement with Jamaica, each according the other a schedule of duties 25 per cent lower than their respective general tariffs. The Newfoundland concession went into force in August, 1923, and the corresponding changes in the Jamaican tariff became effective in February, 1924. This places Newfoundland and Canada on the same footing under the Jamaican tariff. It was announced in this year's United Kingdom Budget that the so-called McKenna duties, established in 1915—that is, the 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent ad valorem duty on motor cars, motor cycles, musical instruments, watches and clocks, and the component parts of these articles, and the specific duty on cinematograph films—would be allowed to expire on August 1, 1924. A preference of one-third of the duty has been granted on these goods when of British origin. Otherwise Empire preferences are continued in the United Kingdom, but it is to be noted that the dutiable list at any time was limited. The Irish Free State, whose first tariff, adopted April 1, 1923, was practically the same as that of the United Kingdom, by its 1924 Budget makes some changes in its customs law, including a duty of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent ad valorem on black and green bottles; 15 per cent ad valorem on boots and shoes; and 10 per cent ad valorem on soap and candles. Formerly these articles were free of duty. No preference has been announced in connection with the new Irish duties, but most of the preferential features previously existing are retained. The portions of the Empire in which Canadian goods have a tariff preference are still the United Kingdom, the Irish Free State, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, the British West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cyprus, Fiji, and Western Samoa.

British Commercial Treaties Which Apply To Canada

Apropos of the most-favoured-nation provisions in British treaties already referred to, there is appended a list of the treaties, etc., relating to commerce and navigation between Great Britain and foreign powers which are applicable to Canada. This is a list furnished by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and revised to July 31, 1923:—

Country	Date	Description	When Terminable
<i>Argentine Republic</i>	Feb. 2, 1825..	Treaty, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation.....	No time fixed.
<i>Belgium</i>	Nov. 13, 1862..	Convention, Joint Stock Companies.....	After 12 months' notice.
<i>Colombia</i>	Feb. 16, 1866..	Treaty, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation.....	After 12 months' notice.
	Aug. 20, 1912..	Protocol, modifying Treaty of February 16, 1866.....	No time fixed.
<i>Costa Rica</i>	Nov. 27, 1849..	Treaty, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation.....	No time fixed (Article V, VI, and VII terminated).
	Aug. 18, 1913..	Protocol, application of Treaty of 1849.	
<i>Denmark</i>	Feb. 13, 1660-1	Treaty, Peace and Commerce.....	No time fixed.
	July 11, 1670..	Treaty, Peace and Commerce.....	No time fixed.
	Nov. 28, 1879..	Declaration, Trade-Marks.....	No time fixed.
	May 9, 1912..	Declaration, amending Treaties of Commerce of February 13, 1660-1, and July 11, 1670.....	No time fixed.
<i>Ecuador</i>	Aug. 26, 1892..	Convention, Trade-Marks.....	After 12 months' notice.
<i>France</i>	April 30, 1862..	Convention, Joint Stock Companies.....	After 12 months' notice.
		Denounced by France, September 10, 1918, but continued in force subject to 3 months' notice.	
	Dec. 15, 1922..	Convention, Commerce (Canada).....	After 6 months' notice.
<i>General</i>	July 5, 1890..	Convention, Publication of Customs Tariffs.....	Every 7 years after 12 months' notice.
<i>Greece</i>	Aug. 4, 1888..	Agreement, Joint Stock Companies.....	After 12 months' notice.
<i>Guatemala</i>	July 20, 1898..	Convention, Trade-Marks, etc.....	After 12 months' notice.
<i>Italy</i>	Nov. 26, 1867..	Declaration, Joint Stock Companies.....	After 12 months' notice.
	Jan. 4, 1923..	Treaty, Commerce (Canada).....	To last 4 years and further until terminated by 12 months' notice.
<i>Japan</i>	April 3, 1911..	Treaty, Commerce and Navigation.....	July 16, 1923, and then after 12 months' notice
		The accession of Canada was subject to certain conditions.	
<i>Liberia</i>	Nov. 21, 1848..	Treaty, Friendship and Commerce.....	No time fixed.
	July 23, 1908..	Agreement, modifying above treaty.....	No time fixed.
<i>Morocco</i>	Dec. 9, 1856..	General Treaty.....	No time fixed.
	Dec. 9, 1856..	Convention, Commerce and Navigation.....	No time fixed.
<i>Muscat</i>	Mar. 19, 1891..	Treaty, Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.....	After 12 months' notice, and liable to revision after 12 months' notice.
		This treaty has been denounced but is being prolonged by annual agreements.	
	Feb. 20, 1892..	Protocol, Termination of above Treaty.....	
<i>Netherlands</i>	Mar. 6, 1856..	Convention, Consuls in Colonies.....	After 12 months' notice.
<i>Norway</i>	Mar. 18, 1826..	Convention, Commerce and Navigation.....	After 12 months' notice.
		Concluded with Sweden and Norway.	
	Nov. 16-23, 1905	Exchange of Notes, Validity of Treaties with Sweden and Norway.	Same duration as Convention of March 20, 1883.
	May 16, 1913..	Convention, Application of Treaty of 1826 to certain Colonies.	
<i>Persia</i>	Mar. 4, 1857..	Treaty, Peace, Commerce, etc.....	No time fixed.
	Feb. 9, 1903..	Convention, Commerce.....	No time fixed.
<i>Peru</i>	April 10, 1850..	Treaty, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation.....	No time fixed. Articles III, IV, V, and VI terminated.
<i>Portugal</i>	Jan. 6, 1880..	Declaration, Trade-Marks.....	No time fixed.
<i>Roumania</i>	May 4, 1892..	Convention, Trade-Marks.....	After 12 months' notice.
<i>Russia</i>	Mar. 16, 1921..	Trade Agreement.	
		Applied to Canada by Exchange of Notes of July 3, 1922.	
<i>Spain</i>	Dec. 14, 1875..	Declaration, Trade-Marks.....	No time fixed.
	Jan. 29, 1883..	Declaration, Joint Stock Companies.....	After 12 months' notice.
<i>Sweden</i>	April 11, 1654..	Treaty, Peace and Commerce.....	No time fixed.
	July 17, 1656..	Treaty, Commerce.....	No time fixed.
	Oct. 21, 1661..	Treaty, Peace and Commerce.....	No time fixed.
	Feb. 5, 1766..	Treaty, Commerce and Alliance.....	No time fixed.
<i>Sweden and Norway</i>	Mar. 18, 1826..	Convention, Commerce and Navigation.....	After 12 months' notice.
		Concluded with Sweden and Norway.	
	Nov. 6-16, 1905	Exchange of Notes, Validity of Treaties with Sweden and Norway.	
	Nov. 27, 1911..	Declaration, Colonies and Commercial Treaties.....	No time fixed.
<i>Switzerland</i>	Sept. 6, 1855..	Treaty, Friendship, Commerce, etc.....	After 12 months' notice.
	Nov. 6, 1880..	Declaration, Trade-Marks.....	After notice.
	Mar. 30, 1914..	Convention, Application of Articles IX and X of Treaty of 1855 to certain Colonies.	
<i>United States</i>	May 8, 1871..	Treaty, Navigation of Rivers, etc.....	No time fixed. (Articles I to V, VII to XVII and XXXIV to XLII lapsed, and XVIII to XXV and XXX and XXXIII terminated.)
	Oct. 24, 1877..	Declaration, Trade-Marks.....	No time fixed.
	Mar. 2, 1899..	Convention, Disposal of Real and Personal Property.....	After 12 months' notice.
<i>Venezuela</i>	April 18, 1825..	Treaty, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation.....	No time fixed.

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Though the compilation of the Census of 1921 was not completed during the year, the final stages had been reached, and the first volume of the report, including the administrative report of the Dominion Statistician, had been sent to press, whilst good progress had been made with the second volume on Population and with the volume on Agriculture. The analysis of the 1921 census will be considerably more complete than that of any previous one, for full details on which reference should be made to the administrative report above mentioned. Five bulletins on Population and seven on Agriculture were issued during the year. In the cognate subject of Vital Statistics, the first annual report to be issued in Canada was prepared and published in 1923-24.

In the Agricultural Statistics Branch, an important event was the holding of an interprovincial conference on January 29-31, 1924, after a visit in the fall of the previous year by the chief of the branch to each of the western capitals for personal discussion. The result was a comprehensive and helpful review of the work, several resolutions being passed covering the general field of operations.

Under the heading of the Industrial Census, the annual statistics of Fisheries, Furs, Forestry, Mines and Manufactures were issued with only minor changes in procedure from 1922-23. Improvements in the classification system were carried out, but other departures from standard practice were slight. A special survey on the consumption of prepared non-metallic minerals was a feature of the work in the Mines Division. In the Forestry Division a co-operative scheme was concluded with the Government of Quebec for the collection of statistics in that province.

Trade, External and Internal, was covered as in previous years. The annual report on exports and imports was improved by certain additions based on demands from the trade. A series of special advance bulletins was, however, discontinued owing to pressure on staff. The usual weekly, monthly and annual reports on the grain trade, the marketing of live stock and animal products, cold storage, wholesale and retail prices, etc., were issued.

The Transportation Branch compiled and printed the annual reports of Steam Railway and Electric Railway Statistics for 1922; also the annual reports on Canals, Telegraphs, Telephones, Express Companies and Motor Vehicle Registrations. A report on car loadings, issued on Friday in each week, and showing under eleven headings the cars of freight loaded in Canada during the previous week, was inaugurated as a general business barometer. Progress was made in the compilation of index numbers of electricity charges and freight rates.

The Finance Statistics Branch brought out the first detailed report on Provincial Finance during the year, and undertook at the instance of the Prime Minister a survey of the personnel of the Civil Service of Canada, which was nearing completion on March 31.

In criminal Statistics further improvements were made in the recording of juvenile delinquency, whilst in Education Statistics additional and improved arrangements were effected for the co-ordination of the provincial records along the lines to which the Bureau is working.

Other features of the year's work were the issue of the *Canada Year Book* in a form that represents a considerable improvement on previous editions, and the preparation of an extensive series of graphs for display at the British Empire Exhibition 1924 (the whole covering 120 lineal feet of wall space), covering the social and economic progress of Canada since Confederation. The Library of the Bureau reported an increase of 18 per cent in materials received, and of 36 per cent in reports, etc., circulated.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MOTION PICTURE BUREAU

The past year has been the most successful twelve-month period for the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau since its establishment in 1917.

The bureau has not only been highly successful in producing for world-wide distribution, motion picture films of great propaganda value to Canada, but it also has had marked success in marketing this film product on a commercial basis, thereby deriving a considerable revenue from various distributors with whom the bureau has connections.

The success of the bureau may be gauged by the fact that other Governments, as well as various organizations interested in film propaganda, have made inquiries and asked for information concerning the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau's policy of operation. The *New York Times* recently said in part as follows: "The great value of motion pictures in advertising and educational work has long been recognized by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the railways and large industrial organizations. The Dominion Government makes use of them extensively in practically every department. The Department of Trade and Commerce has a notable list of films depicting all the economic phases of Canadian life. They are used most successfully in advertising the Dominion abroad and are of inestimable value in bringing before peoples of the Old World the conditions and customs awaiting them in the new land and so preparing them for national assimilation."

The production of the "Seeing Canada" films has been maintained regularly and to-day the distribution of these films is world-wide.

A Revenue Producer

It may be well to point out and emphasize that all the film work, including the production of motion pictures, still photographs, bromide photographic enlargements, lantern slides and transparencies, is performed for other departments of the Federal Government, on a cost basis. Some idea of the revenue-producing possibilities that have been taken full advantage of by the bureau can be realized when it is known that, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, the revenue produced by this bureau was \$17,090.98.

Under favourable conditions it is believed the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau can be placed on a self-sustaining basis.

Development of Tourist Trade

It is now estimated that Canadian tourist trade can be classed as Canada's "Fourth Industry." The motion pictures produced by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau are playing a great part in helping to develop and maintain this lucrative trade. Motion pictures share a very prominent part in spreading broadcast the tourist attractions of the Dominion.

In connection with the development of Canadian tourist trade, it is worth while to point out that the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau is co-operating very closely with the Publicity Department of the Canadian National Railways in their work of developing Canadian tourist trade. Recently the Canadian National Railways placed with their principal ticket agencies in the United States a number of our film subjects which are now being used for advertising and publicity purposes. On January 12, we completed an order for the railway consisting of 17 copies of our film subject entitled "The Athabasca Trail" and 17 copies of our "A Scenic Wonderland". The total footage of this order amounted to 25,211 feet. The bureau also has a film order from the railway for the production of 19 selected copies from the "Seeing Canada"

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series of one-reel films which are being used in connection with Canadian propaganda in the Canadian National Railways Building at the British Empire Exhibition in London. The approximate number of feet of film which will be used by the railways in this work will be about 18,000.

Co-operative Work

One of the outstanding features of the activities of the bureau has been the co-operative work which has been performed during the past fiscal year for various Federal Departments in Ottawa. This co-operative work deals with the production of motion pictures, still photographs, lantern slides, bromide enlargements, art-coloured transparencies, and general art work. On account of the great saving that has thus been effected by various federal departments, a greatly increased volume of business has been directed to the bureau.

The following new "Seeing Canada" film subjects were produced during the last fiscal year:—

- "Winter Witchery."
- "Frontiers of the North"—Parts 1 and 2.
- "Hamilton, the Ambitious City."
- "Motoring in Cloudland."
- "Story of a Can of Salmon."
- "A Scenic Wonderland."
- "Athabasca Trail."
- "A Mountain Memorial."
- "With Rod and Fly."
- "Monarchs of the Plains."

These subjects have had a wide general distribution in Canada, both theatrically and non-theatrically.

Distribution Among Schools, Etc.

A large and growing number of schools, churches, colleges, and other organizations who have projection facilities are also being supplied direct from the bureau. These films are made available upon the payment of \$1 per reel rental charge, with express charges to be paid both ways by the renter. Quite a number of the "Seeing Canada" films are now available to schools, churches, and other organizations on the safety-standard film. The following comprehensive list will show the subjects now available on this type of film stock:—

- "The Robson Trail."
- "Norway of America."
- "Prince of Playgrounds."
- "Queen of the Coast."
- "Harvest of the Sugar Maple Tree."
- "Apple Time in Evangeline's Land."
- "Ottawa—The Edinburgh of North America."
- "Our Wild Life."
- "A Motor Boat Ramble."
- "Where Nature Smiles."
- "Most Picturesque Spot in America."
- "A Bird City."

- "Region of Romance."
- "Playground of a Continent."
- "Where It's Always Vacation Time."
- "Unblazed Trails."
- "Mountaineering Memories."
- "Nipigon Trails."
- "Fishin' Time."
- "A Waterway Wonderland."
- "Niagara The Glorious."
- "Jasper of the Lakes."
- "Thoroughbreds."
- "Gentlemen Cadets."
- "In Old Quebec."
- "A Great Lakes Romance."
- "Cities of Eastern Canada."
- "How Salmon Are Caught."
- "Where Moose Run Loose."

From figures supplied it is estimated that our films have reached nearly 2,000,000 Canadian people through non-theatrical organizations since the prints were made some time ago.

Distribution in United States

Five "Seeing Canada" film subjects have been distributed widely throughout United States. The distributors have made up from thirty to forty prints of each of the following subjects:—

- "Unblazed Trails."
- "Nipigon Trails."
- "In The Wake Of Captain Cook."
- "Niagara The Glorious."
- "From Catch To Can."

"Unblazed Trails" and "Nipigon Trails" were especially well received in the United States, both of them having Broadway first-runs in New York. They have also reached the best theatres in other American exchange districts. Information supplied by the distributors is to the effect that these two subjects will reach an ultimate circulation of approximately 2,000 theatres in the United States. It is conservatively estimated that from five to ten million people in the United States have seen these two subjects since being released.

The film subjects "In the Wake of Captain Cook", "Niagara the Glorious", and "From Catch to Can" have also reached a very large theatrical circulation in the United States.

The non-theatrical field in the United States is a very important one and it is growing very fast. During the year eighty prints have been thus distributed.

Distribution in United Kingdom

Our distribution in the United Kingdom has been quite satisfactory during the past fiscal year, although during that period there has been a decided slump in the "short subject" film market. There has been a large amount of one-reel film material on the British market and as a consequence theatrical distribution has suffered.

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The contract during the previous fiscal year with Jury's Imperial Pictures, Limited, was continued. This organization sent to the Bureau during the fiscal year 1923-24 an order for 100 positive prints. In addition to the theatrical distribution, six films were loaned to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for use in lecture tours in the United Kingdom. The bureau also co-operated with the lecturer in the United Kingdom for the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the loan of film material for his lectures.

Distribution in France, Belgium and Switzerland

Distribution in France, Belgium and Switzerland has continued satisfactorily, but as is the case in England, the French market is also well filled at the present time with similar material to that produced by our organization.

However, we have distributed over a wide field in those countries forty prints.

One of the outstanding advertising and publicity features of the Canadian Exhibition Train in France during the last fiscal year was the motion picture propaganda campaign carried on in connection with the Canadian exhibit throughout France.

The following "Seeing Canada" films produced by our Bureau were prepared, with French explanatory sub-titles, for use in France during the life of this exhibit:—

- "The Toronto Fair."
- "Ottawa."
- "A Fish And Bear Tale."
- "Where Nature Smiles."
- "Norway of America."
- "Where It's Always Vacation Time."
- "Where Moose Run Loose."
- "Glimpses of Toronto."
- "Nipigon Trails."
- "Niagara The Glorious."
- "On The Skeena."
- "Leaves From A Ranger's Notebook."
- "A Great Lakes Romance."

Distribution in the Dominions

In Australia and New Zealand, our films have had an extremely cordial reception, both from the exhibitors as well as the general public, during the last fiscal year. One hundred and twenty films were sent.

The African film market is opening up under our cultivation, due to our securing a satisfactory arrangement with one of the best distributors in that territory. During the year twenty-three prints were distributed.

Distribution in Holland and Paraguay

In Holland we have had a very satisfactory distribution of eighteen prints.

In Paraguay four film subjects were distributed, four in Uruguay and four in Chile.

Films in Project and Completed

We have in the course of preparation at the present time a special three-reel technical film on the production and development of new varieties of grains by the Dominion Experimental Farms. This film is being produced under the direction of the Dominion Cerealists.

During the year we completed special films for the North West Territories Branch, Department of the Interior, dealing with the Canadian Government Arctic Expeditions of 1922 and 1923, and also secured photographic material for the production of special films on bird life and migratory birds. This work was undertaken on behalf of the Parks Branch. We also completed for the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, the following special films:—

“Marketing And Processing Canadian Hogs”, (3 reels).

“Swine Production in Canada”, (2 reels).

“Profit And Loss in Canadian Wool Marketing”, (2 reels).

Approximately six copies of each of these films were subsequently made for the same Branch.

In conjunction with the above we produced two multiple reel films, with French titles, of “Marketing and Processing Canadian Hogs” and “Swine Production,” under the joint direction of the Live Stock Branch and the Provincial Department of Agriculture, of Quebec. These films were entirely new productions and not duplicates of the English productions mentioned above.

During the year we made a special one-reel film entitled “Forest Flashes” for the Dominion Forestry Association, and revised and added new material to three films belonging to the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

We also did special film work for the Geological Survey, Mines Branch, Department of Mines; Water Powers Branch, Natural Resources Intelligence Service, and Parks Branch, Department of the Interior; Fruit Branch, Extension and Publicity Division, Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture; Air Board; Exhibition Branch, Department of Immigration and Colonization; Department of Public Printing and Stationery. We have now in the course of production an order for approximately 85,000 feet of film from the Department of National Defence, entailing special laboratory work.

The success abroad of the “Seeing Canada” series of one-reel subjects has been such that they have attracted attention from others interested in the results to be achieved through film propaganda. Recently a number of Canadian Government films were shown in Jamaica, with the result that the Department of Trade and Commerce was asked to take on the work of producing a series of four or five film subjects for the Tourist Trade Development Board of Jamaica. The Tourist Trade Development Board made satisfactory arrangements with the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau, paying all expenses in connection with the taking of about 8,000 feet of negative film, and co-operating closely on the entire proposition. The films were made principally to be shown in the British West Indian Building at the British Empire Exhibition.

The Canadian Magazine Publishing Company, Limited, of Toronto, has been using a number of our films in a lecture entitled “Across Canada.” The magazine has found the travelogue very successful and it is their purpose to continue this lecture tour beginning in October of this year.

We were also entrusted with a great deal of work for the British Empire Exhibition on behalf of the Department of Agriculture. Among the branches of this department who utilized our services for the Exhibition were: Fruit Branch; Poultry Division; Live Stock Branch; Horse Division.

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Photographic work was also performed for the Poultry Division in connection with their exhibit at the Barcelona Exhibition in Spain.

Officials of provincial Governments have learned of the work produced by the Still Division of the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau and orders have been received for work from the Agent-General for Quebec, at Brussels, Belgium; Agent-General for Ontario, at London, England; and British Columbia House, at London, England.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INSPECTION SERVICE

The Weights and Measures Service is one that must respond to the expansion and development of the Dominion if uniformity and accuracy in the units of trade, and protection in their use, are to be assured the trading community and the consuming public alike.

There has been an increase in expenditure of \$10,602.76, which has been offset by an increase in revenue of \$12,191.14, whilst the excess of expenditure over revenue has been reduced over the year 1922-23 from \$23,882.54 to \$22,294.16—a net gain of \$1,588.38.

The comparative figures for the years are:—

---		1922-23	1923-24	Increase
		\$	\$	\$
Revenue.....		278,259 04	290,450 18	12,191 14
Expenditure {	Weights and Measures.....	279,855 25	293,715 94	
	Bonus.....	22,286 33	19,028 40	
	Total.....	302,141 58	312,744 34	10,602 76
Deficit.....		23,882 54	22,294 16	Decrease 1,588 38

If the bonus, as a non-Weights-and-Measures expenditure, be deducted from the deficit, the net cost to the treasury for the administration of Weights and Measures in Canada amounted to \$2,395.76.

The following statement for each fiscal year since 1918-19, the year Weights and Measures was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce from the Department of Inland Revenue, indicates the improvement effected in this service. The year 1908-09 is also given as illustrating the growth of the service, since revenue collected is in direct relation to the inspection work done.

Fiscal Year	Number of Inspectors	Expenditure	Revenue	Total Deficit
		\$	\$	\$
1608-09.....	121	104,255 67	80,287 05	23,968 62
1918-19.....	139	204,159 00 Bonus 25,726 89		
		229,885 89	136,497 80	93,388 09
1919-20.....	127	226,851 82 Bonus 45,663 54		
		272,515 36	149,473 43	123,041 93
1920-21*.....	124	268,153 35 Bonus 38,922 73		
		307,076 08	267,105 62	39,970 46
1921-22.....	120	286,358 58 Bonus 27,623 46		
		313,982 04	272,137 02	41,845 02
1922-23.....	119	279,855 25 Bonus 22,286 33		
		302,141 58	278,259 04	23,882 54
1923-24.....	116	293,715 94 Bonus 19,028 40		
		312,744 34	290,450 18	22,294 16

*Inspection made annual instead of biennial.

The directing principle has been to make the service as nearly self-supporting as possible and to reorganize the Inspection Districts and staffs to conform to the industrial and commercial centres of the Dominion, so that each officer shall be fully occupied the year round. In this way, many ineffective country appointments have been eliminated and the staff reduced to less than it was in 1908, notwithstanding the work done has increased threefold.

At the close of the fiscal year, five further retirements were made, reducing the staff to 110, and making a total reduction of 29 since 1918.

Following is a statistical statement of articles inspected:—

Articles	Submitted	Verified	Rejected
Weights.....	90,981	90,634	347
Weights metric.....	782	781	1
Measures of capacity.....	141,058	141,031	27
Measures of length.....	10,887	10,856	31
Milk cans.....	93,874	93,874 (factory work)	
Babcock glassware.....	45,683	44,718	965
Measuring devices (Gasoline pumps, etc.).....	22,491	21,614	877
Weighing machines.....	164,608	157,118	7,490
Weighing machines (metric).....	400	396	4
Totals.....	570,764	561,022	9,742

These inspections are made all over the Dominion; weighing machines and gasoline dispensing devices involving tremendous mileage in travelling. This is illustrated by the western country grain elevators, each one of which must be visited with half a ton of test weights once every year—many of them twice,

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or more, when the equipment is condemned for adjustments or repairs. These elevators have increased in the West as follows, each one having at least two weighing machines, one wagon dump scale of 12,200 pounds capacity and one hopper scale of 6,000 pounds capacity:—

1910	1914	1918	1922	1924
1,909	2,813	2,777	4,020	4,071

The most phenomenal development, however, has been in the sale of gasoline and the installation of gasoline-measuring devices, which are now to be found widely scattered over every city and throughout the country.

In 1914 these devices were so few that they were classified as miscellaneous articles. Since 1917 they have been separately enumerated, the figures being as follows:—

1917	1920	1922	1924
6,741	9,559	17,894	22,491

Seizures and Prosecution

During the year 104 seizures of incorrect and false weights, measures, weighing and measuring machines have been made. In 21 cases proceedings were taken, resulting in 14 convictions with fines amounting to \$124.88; five cases were settled out of court and two cases dismissed.

The Metric System

History is found repeating itself in the fact that the Russian Council of Commissaries issued a decree in 1918 for the introduction and adoption of the Metric System throughout Russia. The decree was to come into effect January 1, 1922, but was deferred until January 1, 1924, when, as a first step, it was ordered that milk should be sold by metric measure only. The transition is to be gradual, the Metric System to be adopted by the various industries and Government departments one by one, and to be completed by January 1, 1927.

The total cost of the introduction, as quoted by *Engineering*, England, including the casting of 30,000 tons of weights, popularization and instruction, is estimated at 11,200,000 gold roubles (equivalent to \$8,400,000 with the gold rouble worth about 75 cents).

In the light of this move by Russia, it is interesting to note that the use and inspection of Metric Weights and Measures in Canada is exceedingly limited, as given in the summary of articles inspected in this report.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS INSPECTION SERVICES

The inspection work under the provisions of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Acts during the fiscal year 1923-24 showed a considerable increase over that of the previous year. The number of meters tested during the two years is as follows:—

	1922-23	1923-24
Electricity meters.....	209,842	230,990
Gas meters.....	100,180	101,303
Totals.....	310,022	332,293
Revenue:—		
Electricity.....	\$134,842 81	\$148,664 75
Gas.....	69,577 50	71,637 30
Totals.....	\$204,420 31	\$220,302 05
Expenditure:—		
Electricity.....	\$122,881 10	\$122,585 97
Gas.....	45,223 56	47,086 34
Totals.....	\$168,104 66	\$169,672 31

These figures show an increase during the fiscal year 1923-24 of 22,271 in the number of meters tested; an excess in revenue of \$15,881.74, and an increase in expenditure of \$1,567.65.

The apparent surplus of revenue over expenditure for the fiscal year just closed is \$50,629.74, but the expenditure does not include the salaries of the laboratory staff at Ottawa, nor the outlay for rentals and housing accommodation throughout the Dominion. If these items were charged against the service, it is altogether likely that a deficit would be shown.

The work of calibrating gas meters for capacity was continued in the laboratory, and further discrepancies in manufacturers' ratings discovered and corrected. The practical utility of the rating at half-inch differential was further demonstrated during the year by the finding of great differences in similar meters due to variation in size of valve.

A thorough test of the behaviour of the inspectors' rotating standards under abnormal conditions was carried out, and the performance of the standards found to be exceedingly satisfactory.

The comparison of standards and calibration of substandards in the primary electrical laboratory was continued, but the work is made very slow by the need for first calibrating the laboratory potentiometer, which is now fairly completed, and the checking up of all substandards by means of this from a pair of 1 ohm standards.

Another .01 ohm 150 ampere shunt, another 1 ohm 15 ampere shunt and also a standard 100 ohm and 1000 ohm resistance would greatly assist in expediting the work so that the checking of substandards could be made with greater facility.

A number of tests on dry cells were made during the year as well as the investigation and testing of a variety of electricity meters for approval.

The automatic time control of testing inspectors' rotating standards has proved invaluable.

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Exportation of Electrical Energy

The demand for Canadian electric power in the United States has increased somewhat during the past year. The total export for the fiscal year 1923-24 was 1,400,231,340 kilowatt hours as against 1,054,872,585 kilowatt hours for the previous year. The output for use in Canada by the exporting companies was 2,072,638,911 kilowatt hours, making a combined total output of 3,472,870,251 kilowatt hours.

GOLD AND SILVER MARKING ACT

Mr. W. J. Ryan, Inspector of the Gold and Silver Marking Act, reports that nothing of special interest took place during the last year. The jewellery and kindred trades found it the quietest of any year since 1913. Mr. Ryan, however, reports that the trade as a whole has found the Gold and Silver Marking Act of benefit, and only two prosecutions were made thereunder during the year.

In Kitchener, Ont., a manufacturer was brought into court and convicted for having made gold rings two karats lower than the mark applied to them indicated. The other case was that of a jobber who imported watch cases bearing marks contrary to section 10 of the Act.

Mr. Ryan reports that the Canadian manufacturers of gold and silver look with favour on the proposal to adopt a national or hall mark for Canadian-made goods; such a mark, when applied to goods made in Canada, would discourage to a great extent the smuggling of similar goods into the Dominion, as the retail dealer would naturally be inquisitive about gold and silver articles not bearing the mark, and it would be much easier for the Inspector to single out articles that were not of Canadian manufacture.

BINDER TWINE INSPECTION

Mr. W. D. McDermid, Inspector of Binder Twine, reports that the twine industry has had a most satisfactory year, the factories being kept busy the entire year, and having had a combined total output of 28,312 tons, which is 11,501 tons more than was manufactured during the previous year.

INSPECTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BOUNTIES

Mr. W. D. McDermid, who is also Supervisor of Crude Petroleum Bounties, reports that the only producing well of commercial value drilled during the past fiscal year was in November last, being located in the county of Kent, Ontario, and is now being pumped at a depth of 1,500 feet and is producing, approximately, twenty barrels a day. It is the intention of the company to drill down to 2,000 feet, and possibly deeper, as they believe they can thereby greatly increase the present production of their well.

There are throughout the district several deep test wells being drilled, two in Kent county, one in Essex county and another in Lambton county, but up to the present there has apparently been no commercial production from any of these tests.

Appended hereto will be found a statement showing the production, by counties, and the bounty paid thereon for the fiscal year.

Statement of Crude Petroleum Production and Bounty Paid Thereon for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1924

Month	COUNTIES					Total Gallons	Total Barrels	Bounty Paid
	LAMBTON	KENT	ELGIN	MIDDLE-SEX	BRANT			
	Includes Enniskillen, Moore, Sarnia, Plympton Townships	Includes Tilbury, Raleigh, Thamesville, West Dover Bothwell	Includes Elgin, Dutton	Includes Moza Tp.	Includes Onondaga			
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons			
April.....	294,618	119,933		36,496		451,047	12,887.02	\$ 6,765 68
May.....	320,434	92,524	4,932	34,495		452,385	12,925.10	6,785 78
June.....	386,498	116,752	5,025	27,352		535,627	15,303.22	8,034 33
July.....	315,189	101,412		47,627		464,228	13,263.23	6,963 38
August.....	308,383	96,764		27,759		432,906	12,368.26	6,493 52
September....	386,567	92,057	4,724	23,059		506,407	14,468.27	7,596 07
October.....	358,127	100,814		31,519	8,299	498,759	14,250.09	7,481 32
November....	302,168	84,674		23,183		410,025	11,715.00	6,150 19
December.....	352,595	116,055		27,354		496,004	14,171.19	7,440 04
January.....	305,108	70,049		22,207	2,142	399,506	11,414.16	5,992 52
February.....	275,921	79,419		15,248		370,588	10,588.08	5,558 82
March.....	297,669	116,880		27,809	3,414	445,772	12,736.12	6,686 54
Totals.....	3,903,277	1,187,333	14,681	344,108	13,855	5,463,254	156,092.34	\$81,948 19

Highest price paid per barrel during fiscal year 1923-1924.....\$2 98 }
Lowest price paid per barrel during fiscal year 1923-1924..... 1 83 } These prices do not include Bounty.
Average price paid per barrel during fiscal year 1923-1924..... 2 42 }

Respectfully submitted.

F. C. T. O'HARA,
Deputy Minister.

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